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Chile: Balance-of-Payments Outlook for 1975

- 1. The damage to prospective export earnings caused by low world market copper prices will cause serious balance-of-payments difficulties for Chile in 1975. Without official economic assistance beyond levels presently in sight, compensation payments for US companies may be jeopardized, and Santiago certainly will be forced to drastically cut back imports, with harsh consequences for economic growth. We estimate the remaining financing gap at no less than \$258 million.
- world stocks overhanging the market almost certainly will keep copper prices low throughout 1975. We expect 1975 copper prices to average no more than 65 cents a pound compared with a 1974 average of one dollar. At the same time, Chile has agreed with the other CIPEC countries to reduce copper export volume about 10% from the 1974 level -- to 810,000 metric tons. Under these circumstances, Chile's total export earnings will amount to no more than \$1.5 billion, down 25% from last year. If copper prices average only 60 cents a pound -- as is quite possible -- total 1975 export earnings would amount to only \$1.4 billion.

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- cut in imports from last year to \$2 billion will be effected by the military government. Such a cut, probably the maximum that can be made without serious adverse affect on economic growth, is now under consideration. Since sizable inventories were accumulated under a liberalized import policy, most observers believe imports of raw materials and intermediate goods probably could be cut substantially without serious damage. Moreover, Santiago probably could restrict oil imports to last year's level by introducing rationing or by raising oil prices to consumers. Such efforts will be further aided by this year's improved harvest and by continuing US PL-480 assistance, which together will permit a 13% cut from last year in food imports.
- 4. With an import cut of this magnitude, Chile's

 1975 current deficit still is likely to climb to \$800-\$900

 million compared with some \$440 million in 1974. A

 considerable part of the increase is expected to be offset

 by an improvement in the capital account, however. New

 suppliers credits this year are expected to push inflows

 of private capital sharply upward, to about \$400 million.

 At the same time, presently contemplated official assistance

 will total \$307 million, as follows (million US \$):

US AID and PL-480	30
IMF	187
World Bank	80
TDB	10

Finally, Chile has a good chance of obtaining about \$200 million in debt relief at the March meeting of the Paris Club.

5. This leaves a financing gap of \$258-\$358
million. Since foreign reserves amount to only \$195 million
Chile will be forced to further curtail imports unless
additional financing can be obtained. Because Chile's poor
credit standing precludes berrowing from commercial sources,
such financing will have to come from official sources. In
view of the military government's blemished international
image, financing from even official sources is far from
assured.

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Chile's Balance of Payments

Millions of Dollars

	1975		
	1974	Average LVE C	Copper Price
Current account (net)	-441	-760	-850
Exports (fob)	2,037	1,535	1,445
Copper 1/	(1,560)	(1,010)	(920)
Other	(477)	(525)	
Imports (cif)	-2,234	-2,015	
Foodstuffs	(-472)	(-410)	
Petroleum and products	(-348)	(-350)	
Other	· (-1,414)	(-1,255)	
Services (net)	-248	-300	
Transfers (net)	4	20	
Capital account (net)	-71	502	
Private	-379	410	
Official	308	-108	
Drawings	(946)	(307)	•
Amortization	(-6 38)	(-415) <u>2</u> /	
Debt relief	424	200	
Overall deficit	-88	-258	-348

^{1.} Net copper exports assume an 8.5 cents per pound discount from the copper wirebar price CIF Europe, to allow for quality deviation, freight and insurance.

^{2.} Includes compensation payments to foreign companies for properties nationalized in Chile.